

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-513332

DERWENT-WEEK: 200128

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TITLE: Water treatment for industrial waste - by treating with hydrogen chloride, recovering chloride and neutralising

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995JP-0094507 (March 28, 1995)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	
MAIN-IPC				
JP 08267049 A	October 15, 1996	N/A	005	C02F 001/04
JP 3163337 B2	May 8, 2001	N/A	005	C02F 001/04

INT-CL (IPC): B01D053/68, B01D053/70, B01D053/77, B09B003/00, C02F001/04, C02F001/58, F23G007/06

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 08267049A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Treatment comprises introducing hydrogen chloride generated by heat-treatment of the water into water to dissolve and recover the chloride then neutralising the soln., chloride is dissolved.

ADVANTAGE - Generation of sec. pollution is prevented and cost for the waste water treatment can be reduced.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/2

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-026868

DERWENT-WEEK: 200010

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TITLE: Manufacturing carbide powder for cement raw material processing - involves thermolysis of chlorine containing plastics

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0090482 (April 2, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES
MAIN-IPC			
JP 11286687 A	October 19, 1999	N/A	005 C10B 053/00

INT-CL (IPC): C01B007/01, C04B007/44, C10B053/00, C10B057/08

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11286687A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Thermolysis of chlorine containing plastics such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is carried out to obtain carbide.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacturing ethylene dichlorides by oxychlorination of the hydrogen chloride formed by thermolysis of PVC, with ethylene.

USE - Carbide powder is used as a fuel in the baking process of cement manufacture.

ADVANTAGE - Conversion of chlorine containing plastics to carbide is carried out efficiently and economically. The quality of cement is not affected by using carbide powder for baking cement raw material.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-400278

DERWENT-WEEK: 199937

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TITLE: Recycling apparatus for polyvinyl chloride wastes - has activated carbon tower to adsorb organic component in hydrochloric acid produced from chlorine absorber

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0324963 (November 26, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES
MAIN-IPC			
JP 11158319 A	June 15, 1999	N/A	009 C08J 011/10

INT-CL (IPC): B09B003/00, C08J011/10, C10B053/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11158319A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A trap tank (21) separates the plasticizer gas occurred from a dehydrochlorination device. A hydrochloric acid absorber (30) having water absorbs the gas from a trap tank. An activated carbon adsorber tower (41) adsorbs the organic component in hydrochloric acid produced from the chlorine absorber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the recycling method.

USE - For polyvinyl chloride wastes.

ADVANTAGE - A neutralizing agent is not used. The organic waste with reduced chlorine is obtained. Plasticizer, hydrochloric acid recovery is effectively

carried out.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING - The figure shows a polyvinyl chloride recycling apparatus: (21) Trap tank; (30) Hydrochloric acid absorber; (41) Activated carbon adsorber tower.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.2/5

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-267468

DERWENT-WEEK: 199926

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TITLE: Disposal of waste plastics used for recovering hydrochloric acid or various chlorides at high purity - including adding hydrogen peroxide to aqueous solution of recovered hydrochloric acid to decompose organic materials

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0245127 (September 10, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES
MAIN-IPC			
JP 11080746 A	March 26, 1999	N/A	004 C10G 001/10

INT-CL (IPC): A62D003/00, B09B003/00, B29K027:06, B29K105:26, C08J011/00, C08J011/10, C08J011/12, C08J011/16, C10G001/10, C10L005/48

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11080746A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Disposal of waste plastics includes obtaining a solid or liquid fuel by chemically decomposing waste plastics containing polyvinyl chloride, and recovering hydrogen chloride generated by the decomposition of the waste plastics in the form of hydrochloric acid or various chlorides, wherein hydrogen peroxide is added into an aqueous solution of the recovered hydrochloric acid or each of various chlorides to oxidize, decompose and remove

organic materials contained in the solution by a reaction between the hydrogen peroxide, thereby recovering hydrochloric acid or each of the chlorides at a high purity.

USE - This method is used for recovering hydrochloric acid or various chlorides at a high purity from the waste plastics.

ADVANTAGE - Hydrochloric acid or various chlorides can easily and effectively be recovered at a high purity from the waste plastics by using a simple system.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/2